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MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

BY

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PREFACE

This syllabus represents an attempt to provide teachers and students in the junior colleges and the University of California with a guide to the study of Modern European History. While the scope of the course is somewhat limited by the syllabus, nevertheless the latter does not claim to be exhaustive. It may well be that a number of changes in the readings and the map assignments will be found desirable. The purpose of the guide is to standardize the course and thus to insure adequate preparation for lower division students who plan to continue their work at the University of California.

The author wishes to express his thanks to Professors H. E. Bolton and H. I. Priestley, of the Department of History in the University of California, for their many helpful suggestions, and to Mr. H. C. Mitchell, Teaching Fellow in History, and Miss M. R. Clark, department stenographer, for their material assistance in the preparation of the syllabus.

FRANKLIN CHARLES PALM.

BERKELEY, June 15, 1922.

A SYLLABUS OF MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

OUTLINE AND WEEKLY ASSIGNMENTS

Second Semester

I. THE RESTORATION AND THE ERA OF REACTION. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

A. The Restoration and the era of reaction.

1. The Congress of Vienna, September 14, 1814–June 15, 1815.
   - *a*) Purpose and composition.
   - *b*) Attitude toward "legitimacy."
   - *c*) Territorial arrangements.
   - *d*) Arrangements concerning Germany.
   - *e*) Arrangements concerning Italy.
   - *f*) Treatment of France.

2. Suppression of liberalism.
   - *a*) Ease of suppression.
   - *b*) Metternich the guiding spirit in the policy of reaction.
   - *c*) The Quadruple Alliance, 1815.
   - *d*) The Holy Alliance, 1815.
   - *e*) The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818.
   - *f*) The doctrine of intervention.
     - (1) Congress of Troppau, 1820.
     - (2) Congress of Laibach, 1821.
     - (3) Congress of Verona, 1822.
   - *g*) Futility of suppressing liberalism.

B. The industrial revolution.

1. Nature and importance.
2. English origin.
3. The domestic system.
   a) Making thread by hand.
   b) Hand-loom weaving.
   c) All manufacturing done by domestic system.
   d) Advantages.
   e) Relation to capitalism.
4. Invention of machinery.
   a) Spinning and weaving: flying-shuttle, spinning-jenny, water-frame, spinning-mule, power-loom.
   b) Cotton gin.
   c) Steam engine and its application to machines; James Watt, 1769.
   d) Improved methods of making iron and steel.
5. Revolution in transportation.
   a) Robert Fulton and the steamboat, 1807.
   b) George Stephenson and the locomotive, 1814.
6. Revolution in communication: telegraph, ocean cables, telephone.
7. Persistence of industrial revolution.
8. Consequences of the industrial revolution.
   a) Economic effects.
      (1) Increased production.
      (2) Decreased cost of production.
      (3) Increased consumption.
      (4) Expansion of industry and commerce.
      (5) Increased subdivision of labor.

(6) The capitalist class and the labor problem.
  (*a*) Decline in independence of the laborer.
  (*b*) Use of women's and children's labor.
  (*c*) Unemployment.
  (*d*) Labor unions and their demands.
  (*e*) Socialism and its program.
(7) Theories of individualism and socialism.

b) Social effects.
(1) Increase in population.
(2) Growth of cities and resulting problems.
  (*a*) Migration to cities from rural districts.
  (*b*) The slum problem.
  (*c*) Unsanitary working conditions.
(3) Intellectual effects.

c) Political effects.
(1) Demands of the capitalists.
(2) Demands of the laborers.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, J. S., *Modern and Contemporary European History* (Boston, 1921), 1–44.

MAP STUDY.—Bring blank outline map of Europe. Fix in mind the boundaries of European states and the location of their capitals in 1815. What peoples were under foreign rule? (Students who enter the class at this time should at once learn the principal rivers, mountain ranges, seas, bays, and gulfs of Europe. Places mentioned in the Principal Assignment are always to be located in map study.)

OPTIONAL READINGS.—(During this semester, select so that, altogether, with the Principal Assignment, at least 75 pages are read each week.)
Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, I, 372–387; II, 45–72.
Fueter, E., *World History, 1815–1920* (N. Y., 1922), 7–28.
Hazen, C. D., *Europe since 1815* (N. Y., 1910), 1–65.
Day, C. A., *History of Commerce*, chaps. 28–34.
White, A. D., *Seven Great Statesmen*—Stein.
Beard, Charles, *The Industrial Revolution* (N. Y., 1918), selections.
Encyc. Brit., article on Metternich.

II. THE COLLAPSE OF THE CONSERVATIVE SYSTEM IN FRANCE, 1815–1871

A. Attitude of the French toward the Revolution.
   1. Conservatives, aristocrats, the church, the peasants.
   2. Radicals, *bourgeoisie,* workers, intellectuals.

B. Industrial revolution in France.
   1. Of later development than in England.
   2. Manufacturers, agriculture, and exports.
   3. Means of communication.
   4. French laborers and *petite bourgeoisie.*

C. The restored Bourbon monarchy, 1814–1830.
   1. Louis XIII, 1814–1824.
      a) Charter of 1814.
      b) Attitude toward the Revolution.
   2. Charles X, 1824–1830.
      a) Attitude toward the Revolution.
      b) Reactionary laws and measures lead to his overthrow.
   3. The July Revolution, 1830.

D. The July monarchy. Louis Philippe, 1830–1848.
   1. Government for the middle class.
   2. Reactionary policy of Louis Philippe and Guizot.
   3. Opposition of Liberals, Republicans, and Socialists.
   4. Revolution of February, 1848, and establishment of the Second French Republic.

E. The Second French Republic, 1848–1852.
   1. Provisional government of Republicans and Socialists.
   2. The "national workshops,"
   3. Constitutional Assembly, May 4, 1848.
      a) "National workshops" abolished.
      b) Socialist insurrection, June 23–26, 1848.
      c) Constitution of 1848.

4. Election of President Bonaparte.
5. Overthrow of the Republic.
   a) Bonaparte and the mistakes of the Assembly.
   b) The *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851.
   c) Bonaparte proclaimed emperor, December, 1852.

F. Romantic movement in French literature.
1. Ideals of Romanticism: contrasted with Classicism.
2. Victor Hugo, Dumas, Lamartine, George Sand, Balzac.

G. Napoleon III as an absolute ruler, 1852–1860.
1. Control of elections.
2. Control of Parliament.
3. Freedom of thought suppressed.
   a) In the press.
   b) In the universities.
4. Napoleon's court, advisers, and supporters.

H. Social and economic progress under the Second Empire.
1. Improvement in the condition of the workers.
2. Rebuilding of Paris.
3. Progress in industry, commerce, transportation.
4. *Crédit foncier* and *crédit mobilier.*
5. Low tariff policy.

I. Napoleon III and the Catholic Church.
1. Reasons for Church's support of the Emperor.
   a) Aid given the pope.
   b) Church given control of public education: Falloux law.
   c) Church given control over charity.
   d) Prominence given religion.
2. Ultramontanes.
3. The Liberal Catholics.
4. Italian War of 1859 costs Napoleon III Catholic support.

J. The Empire becomes liberal, 1860–1870.

1. Opposition to Napoleon III; Catholics, Manufacturers, Liberals, Republicans.
2. Parliamentary concessions, 1860–1870.
3. The "Third Party": Ollivier.
4. The Republicans: Gambetta, Rochefort.
5. Napoleon III's foreign policy.
   a) Purpose.
   b) Crimean War, 1854–1856.
   c) Franco-Sardinian War against Austria, 1859.
   d) Mexican expedition, 1862–1867.
   e) Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871.
6. Fall of the Empire and proclamation of the Third French Republic, September 4, 1870.

K. Literature during the Empire: Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, Taine, Renan, Flaubert, Dumas *fils*.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 89–114, 145–168.

Students are strongly recommended to continue the compilation of chronological tables throughout the second semester, showing a limited number of important events.

MAP STUDY.—(Europe.) How are the peoples of Europe distributed as regards language west of a line drawn from the North Cape to Trieste? Observe where political boundaries do not agree with those of language and nationality.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 1–14, 73–94.

Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 66–99, 114–144, 187–214, 272–284.

Thayer, W. R., *Throne-Makers* (Boston, 1899), Napoleon III.

Fueter, *World History*, 57–68; 189–211.

Encyc. Brit., articles on Guizot, Thiers, Louis Philippe, Napoleon III.

III. THE MAKING OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1815–1871

A. The German Confederation, 1815–1866.
   1. The diet at Frankfort.
   2. Powers of the individual states.
   3. Prussian and Austrian policies compared.

B. The liberal movement in Germany and its suppression.
   1. Influence of the French Revolution and of the liberation movement of 1813.
   2. Patriotic societies: *Tugenbund, Burschenschaften.*
   3. The Wartburg Festival, October 18, 1817.
   4. The Carlsbad Decree, 1819.

C. The *Zollverein* and German economic union.
   1. Conditions necessitating tariff reform.
   2. The *Zollverein,* 1818–1842.

D. Revolution of 1848 in Prussia.
   1. Attitude of Prussian kings toward a constitution.
   2. Influence of the French Revolution of 1848.
   3. Revolution in Prussia.
   4. The reaction, 1849–1850.

E. Revolution of 1848 in Austria.
   1. Conditions favoring Revolution.
   2. The Hungarian revolt.
   3. Fall of Metternich.
   4. Pan-Slav Congress in Prague.
   5. Hapsburgs suppress all revolutionary movements and regain their original powers.

F. The national movement in Germany, 1848–1850.
   1. The Frankfort Constitutional Assembly.
      a) Composition and purpose.
      b) Division as to aims.
      c) The constitution.
      d) King of Prussia rejects the German crown.
      e) Austria reëstablishes the Frankfort Diet, 1850.

2. Reasons for failure of the Revolution.
   a) Inadequate leadership in Germany.
   b) Strength of Austria.
   c) Prussia plans to unite Germany alone.

G. Intellectual leaders in Germany: Hegel, Ranke, Mommsen, Grimm.

H. Young Germany in literature: Heine, 1797–1856.

I. German and Prussian affairs, 1850–1862.
   1. Liberalism and nationalism discredited.
   2. Prussia, a semi-autocratic state.

J. The Prussian historical school.
   1. History as patriotic propaganda.
   2. Dahlmann, Häusser.
   3. Droysen, von Sybel, von Treitschke.

K. Leaders in German unification.
   1. William I, 1861–1888.
   2. Bismarck, 1862–1890.
      a) Career to 1848.
      b) Attitude toward revolution of 1848.
      c) At Frankfort, 1849–1859.
      d) Embassy at St. Petersburg and Paris.
      e) Change of ideas, 1848–1862.
   3. Von Moltke.
   4. Von Roon.

L. Bill for reorganization of Prussian army, 1862.
   1. Provisions and purpose.
   2. Deadlock in the legislature.
   3. Bismarck solves the problem.

M. The War with Denmark, 1864.
   1. Schleswig-Holstein question.
   2. Bismarck's interest in this question.
   3. The campaign.
   4. Treaty of Vienna, 1864.

N. Bismarck plans war with Austria.
   1. Disposition of the duchies.
      a) Condominium, 1864–1865.
      b) Convention of Gastein, 1865.
      c) Austria supports Augustenburg.
      d) Schleswig-Holstein question before the German Diet.
   2. Bismarck proposes reorganization of the German Confederation.
   3. Bismarck's foreign policy the isolation of Austria.

O. Austro-Prussian or Seven Weeks' War, 1866.
   1. Allies of Austria and Prussia.
   2. Campaign: Sadowa or Königgratz.
   3. Bismarck lenient toward Austria.
   4. Treaty of Prague, August, 1866.
   5. Prussian annexations.

P. North German Confederation, 1866–1871.

Q. Franco-Prussian War, 1870–1871.
   1. Causes and preliminaries.
      a) Napoleon III and German unification.
      b) Failure of negotiations for French compensation.
      c) Demands of French war party.
      d) Spanish candidacy of Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.
      e) The Ems telegram.

2. The two armies and causes compared.
3. Bismarck's diplomacy isolates France.
4. The campaign: Sedan, Metz, siege of Paris.
5. Treaty of Frankfort, May 10, 1871.

R. Proclamation of the German Empire, January 18, 1871.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 115–144, 169–194.

MAP STUDY.—(Central Europe.) Distinguish clearly the areas of the Holy Roman Empire (before 1806), the German Confederation, Austria, Prussia, the North German Confederation, and the German Empire. To what extent do these areas conform to natural boundaries or nationality?

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings,* II, 95–114, 142–164.
Fueter, *World History,* 261–314.
Thayer, *Throne-Makers*—Kossuth.
Henderson, E. F., *A Short History of Germany* (2 vols. N. Y., 1916), II, chap. 8 (Struggle for Constitutional Government, and Revolution of 1848 in Germany and Austria); chap. 10 (Franco-Prussian War).
Rose, J. H., *The Development of the European Nations, 1870–1921* (N. Y., 1922), 28–108 (Franco-German War).
Dahlinger, C. W., *The German Revolution of 1849* (N. Y., 1903), selections.
Encyc. Brit., articles on Kossuth, Deak, Franco-German War, Moltke.

IV. THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, 1815–1871

AUTOCRATIC RUSSIA TO 1881

A. Italy.
   1. Causes of Italian disunion before 1789.
      a) Italy a prey for surrounding nations.
      b) Internal dissensions.
      c) Presence of Papal States.
   2. Cultural and economic decline of Italy by eighteenth century.
   3. French Revolution and Napoleon give Italy a taste of liberty and union.

4. The Restoration in 1815.
   a) Absolutism.
   b) Political disunion.
   c) Foreign control.
   d) Austria and the Papacy the great enemies of Italian unity.
5. The Carbonari and early revolutionary movements.
   a) Purpose, methods, and activities of the Carbonari.
   b) Revolution of 1820.
   c) Congress of Laibach (1821) and Austrian intervention.
   d) Revolution of 1830.
6. Young Italy plans for Italian unity.
   a) Failure of the Carbonari.
   b) The *Risorgimento.*
   c) Mazzini (1805–1872) and Young Italy.
      (1) Characteristics and activities of Mazzini.
      (2) Plans and activities of Young Italy.
   d) Gioberti.
   e) Pius IX, 1846–1878.
7. The Revolution of 1848 in Italy.
   a) The alliance to expel Austria.
   b) Dissensions and lack of coöperation.
   c) Defeat of Sardinia: Custozza, 1848; Novara, 1849.
   d) Victor Emmanuel retains the constitution of 1848.
   e) Lessons learned.
8. Cavour prepares Sardinia to liberate Italy.
   a) Characteristics of Sardinia.
   b) Ministry of Cavour, 1852–1861.
      (1) Education and ambitions.
      (2) Reforms, economic and political.
   c) Cavour's foreign policy.
      (1) Need of foreign aid.
      (2) Crimean War, 1854–1856.
      (3) At Congress of Paris, 1856.
   d) Secret treaty of Plombières, July, 1858.
   e) Difficulties of Cavour's position.

9. Austro-Sardinian War, 1859.
   a) Events leading to Austria's declaration of war.
   b) The campaign.
   c) Napoleon III makes peace alone. Villafranca.
   d) Peace of Zurich, November, 1859.
10. Italy accomplishes union alone.
   a) Disappointment over Napoleon's actions.
   b) Plebiscites in central Italy.
   c) Garibaldi in Sicily and Naples.
   d) Plebiscites in the Papal States and the two Sicilies.
   e) The kingdom of Italy proclaimed, February, 1861.
11. Annexation of Venice.
12. The Roman question.
   a) Difficulties of solution.
   b) Garibaldi's futile attacks, 1862, 1867.
   c) Occupation, September, 1870.

B. Russia.
1. Reasons for Russia's backwardness.
   a) Uninfluenced by the Roman Empire and Roman Catholicism.
   b) Tartar subjection, 1240–1480.
   c) Uninfluenced by the Renaissance and the Reformation.
   d) Lack of ice-free ports.
2. Reign of Alexander I, 1801–1825.
   a) Character and liberal views.
   b) Generous treatment of Poland and Finland.
   c) Alexander I becomes reactionary.
3. Reign of Nicholas I, 1825–1855.
   a) Revolt of the Decembrists, 1825.
   b) The "Nicholas system."
   c) The suppression of the Poles, 1830–1832.
   d) Foreign policy.
      (1) Revolt suppressed in Hungary, 1849.
      (2) Russo-Turkish War, 1828–1829.
      (3) Crimean War, 1854–1856.

4. Reign of Alexander II, 1855–1881.
   a) Character of Alexander II.
   b) Emancipation of the serfs.
      (1) Serfdom in Russia.
      (2) The Emancipation Law, March 3, 1861.
      (3) The *mir*.
      (4) Results of emancipation.
   c) Judicial and legal reforms.
   d) Reforms in local government. Zemstvos.
   e) Educational reforms.
   f) Polish Rebellion, 1863.
   g) Alexander II becomes reactionary.
5. The revolutionary movement. The Intelligentsia.
   a) The Nihilists: ideas, methods of propaganda, terrorism.
   b) Russian novelists: Turgeniev, Dostoievsky, Tolstoy.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 195–219, 499–523.

MAP STUDY.—(Europe.) What nationalities were to be found in the area of Russia as it was constituted in 1881? What forces held the Italian nationality in separate political units before 1859?

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 115–141.

Dunn-Pattison, *Leading Figures*—Cavour.

White, *Seven Great Statesmen*—Cavour.

Thayer, *Throne-Makers*—Garibaldi.

Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 215–239, 645–680.

Fueter, *World History*, 212–222.

Encyc. Brit., articles on Victor Emmanuel II, Nicholas I, Emperor of Russia, and the Crimean War.

V. THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC, 1870–1914

A. Thiers and the reconstruction of France.
   1. The National Assembly, 1871–1875.
   2. Thiers, "Chief of the Executive Power."
   3. The Compact of Bordeaux.
   4. Payment of the German indemnity, 1871–1873.
   5. New military law, 1872.

B. The Commune of Paris, March-May, 1871.
   1. Reasons for its establishment.
      a) Proletarian hatred for *bourgeoisie.*
      b) Parisian hatred for the provinces.
      c) The acts of the Assembly.
         (1) Versailles made the capital.
         (2) Annullment of war measures.
         (3) Abolition of National Guard.
   2. Establishment of the Commune.
   3. Ideas of the Communists.
   4. Suppression of the Commune.

C. Republic firmly established, 1871–1879.
   1. Rivet law, August, 1871.
   2. Thiers succeeded by MacMahon, 1873.
   3. Gambetta and "republican education."
   4. The Monarchists and Count de Chambord.
   5. The Septennate Act, 1873.
   6. The constitution of 1875.
   7. End of the National Assembly, December 31, 1875.
   8. The parliament of 1876.
   9. Monarchists and clericals versus republicans.
   10. The *Seize Mai* (May 16, 1877) and republican victory.
   11. Resignation of MacMahon, January 30, 1879.

D. The Government of France.
   1. A centralized republic.
   2. President, senate, chamber of deputies, cabinet.
   3. Reasons for the success of the republic.
   4. The political parties: the Right, the Moderates, the Radicals, the Socialist Radicals, the Socialists.

E. French political history, 1879–1896.
   1. Military measures.
   2. The Dual Alliance, 1891–1895.
   3. Jules Ferry and colonial expansion.
   4. Jules Ferry and educational reform.
   5. Crises.
      a) Decorations scandal, 1887.
      b) Panama Canal scandal, 1888.
      c) Boulanger.

F. French economic progress, 1871–1914.
   1. Industry and agriculture compared.
   2. Coal, iron, silk, wine.
   3. Railroads and shipping.
   4. Foreign trade and the tariff law of 1892.
   5. Finance and banking.
   6. Agriculture: peasant proprietors, *métayers;* backwardness; law of inheritance.

G. The Dreyfus affair, 1894–1906.
   1. First trial and condemnation of Dreyfus, 1894.
   2. Anti-Semitism. Édouard Drumont, and *La Libre Parole.*
   3. Colonel Picquart and new evidence concerning Dreyfus.
   4. Émile Zola champions the cause of Dreyfus.
   5. Second trial of Dreyfus, 1899.
   6. Third trial of Dreyfus and his exoneration, 1906.
   7. Importance of the affair.
      a) Anti-Semitism.
      b) Royalism and the army.
      c) Formation of Republican *bloc.*
      d) Republicanization of the army.

H. The relations between church and state.
   1. The Catholic Church and the Revolution.
   2. Leo XIII and the *Raillies.*
   3. The congregations and the laws against them, 1901, 1904.
   4. Separation of church and state, 1904–1907.
      a) Reasons.
      b) Provisions of the law of 1905.
      c) Catholic opposition.
      d) The amendment of 1907.

I. Social legislation, 1892–1910.
   1. Factory legislation.
   2. Workmen's compensation law.
   3. Old age pensions.

J. The labor movement.
   1. The French Revolution and labor organizations.
   2. Concessions to labor under Napoleon III.
   3. Progress in organization since 1870.
      a) Law of 1884.
      b) "General Confederation of Labor," 1895.
      c) The Bourses or Chambers of Labor.
      d) Syndicalism.
   4. Strikes, 1906–1910.

K. Political history, 1906–1914.
   1. Proportional representation defeated, 1912.
   2. Stationary population.
   3. Three year service law, 1913.
   4. Elections of 1914.

L. Literature under the Republic: Maupassant, Zola, Daudet, Verlaine, Anatole France.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 220–276.

MAP STUDY.—(Europe.) Consider the nationalities in the remainder of Europe and compare their areas with the political boundaries of 1914.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings,* II, 208–238.

Guérard, A. L., *French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century* (N. Y., 1918), 150–183, 292–301.

Hazen, *Europe since 1815,* 329–375.

VI. THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1871–1914

A. The Federal Government.
   1. Division of powers between the Empire and the states.
   2. Bundesrat, Reichstag, Chancellor, Emperor.
   3. Predominance of Prussia.
   4. Illiberal political institutions.
   5. Reasons for autocracy in Germany.
   6. Political parties: Conservative, Center, National Liberal, Radical, Social Democrat.

B. The German Army.
   1. Active, Reserve, *Landwehr, Landsturm.*
   2. The Great General Staff.
   3. The military spirit in Germany.

C. Bismarck as Chancellor, 1871–1890.
   1. His foreign and internal policies.
   2. The *Kulturkampf,* 1871–1887.
      a) Fear and distrust of Catholics.
      b) "The May Laws," 1873–1875.
      c) Execution of the laws.
      d) Repeal of the "May Laws," 1878–1887.

3. Bismarck and state socialism.
   a) Early attitude toward socialism.
   b) Repressive laws against socialists.
   c) His social reform laws.
      (1) Sickness insurance, 1883.
      (2) Accident insurance, 1884.
      (3) Old age and invalidity insurance, 1889.

D. Germany's economic progress, 1870–1914.
1. The "foundation years," 1870–1875.
2. Coal and iron production.
3. Shipping industry.
4. Electrical, chemical, and textile industries.
5. Scientific agriculture.
6. Gowth of foreign trade.
7. Reasons for Germany's prosperity.
8. How the industrial revolution affected the German *bourgeoisie,* emigration, colonial and commercial enterprises.

E. Reign of William II, 1888–1918.
1. Accession and characteristics.
2. Dismissal of Bismarck, 1890.
3. Treatment of the Social Democrats.
4. Conflicts over the tariff.
5. Change in foreign policy: *Weltpolitik.*
6. The problem of foreign alliances.
7. Enlargement of the navy, 1900–1914.
8. Dernburg and colonial reform.

F. Problem of the non-Germans.
1. The Danes in North-Schleswig.
2. The Poles of Posen and West Prussia.
3. Alsace-Lorraine, 1871–1914.
   a) Germany's reasons for holding Alsace and Lorraine.
   b) Mistreatment of the French sympathizers.
   c) Home rule, 1911–1914.

G. The Democratic movement in Germany.
   1. Demands for ministerial responsibility, redistribution of Reichstag seats, abolition of the Prussian three-class system, indirect voting, public voting.
   2. The "Blue-Black Block."
   3. The 1912 election.

H. *Deutsche Kultur.*
   1. Germany's extreme patriotism.
   2. The mission of Germany.
   3. Ideas concerning German superiority, world power, force, expansion.
   4. Attitude toward democracy and nationalism.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 277–323.

MAP STUDY.—(Central Europe.) Learn the locations of the larger states of the German Empire, the important cities, and the chief areas of coal, iron, and potash deposits.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings,* II, 176–207.
Dunn-Pattison, *Leading Figures*—Bismarck.
Rose, *The Development of the European Nations,* I, 153–183.
Thayer, *Throne-Makers*—Bismarck.
Fuller, J. V., *Bismarck's Diplomacy at its Zenith* (Cambridge, 1922), selections.

VII. AUSTRIA HUNGARY. ITALY. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

A. Austria Hungary.
   1. Characteristics of Hapsburg history.
      a) Interest in absolutism.
      b) As a German power.
      c) As a power in Eastern Europe.
      d) Unitary government versus federalism.
   2. Checks on absolutism, 1860–1867.
      a) "Diploma of 1860."
      b) "February Patent," 1861.

3. The *Ausgleich* or Compromise of 1867.
   a) Hungarian dissatisfaction.
   b) Austria's defeat at Sadowa.
   c) Terms of the *Ausgleich.*
4. Race problems in Austria.
   a) The Czechs: Bohemians and Moravians.
   b) The Poles. The Ruthenians.
   c) The Jugo-Slavs: Slovenes, Croats, Serbs.
   d) The Italians.
   e) Germans and Magyars versus Slavs.
   f) Bonds of union in Austria.
5. Political affairs in Austria, 1867–1914.
   a) The Emperor and the *Reichsrat.*
   b) Political parties.
      (1) Those based on language: German Liberals, Old Czechs, Young Czechs, Poles, Ruthenians.
      (2) Interracial parties: Christian Socialists, Social Democrats.
   c) Ministry of Prince Auersperg, 1871–1879.
   d) Ministry of Count Taafe, 1879–1893.
   e) The struggles over language.
   f) Electoral reforms.
   g) Army bill of 1911.
   h) Economic conditions.
   i) Austria's expansionist policy.
6. Hungarian affairs, 1867–1914
   a) Limited power of the king.
   b) Government: Table of Magnates. Chamber of Deputies, the franchise.
   c) Magyarization.
   d) Renewal of the compromise of 1867.
      (1) Proportion of joint expenditures.
      (2) Control of the army.
   e) The suffrage question.
   f) Emigration.
   g) Fear of Russia holds Hungary to Austria.

B. Italy.

1. Government and parties in Italy, 1870–1914.
   a) Constitution of 1848 applied to Italy.
   b) King, Parliament, the franchise.
   c) Local government.
   d) Parties: Constitutionalists, Radicals, Republicans, Catholics, Socialists, Syndicalists.

2. Domestic affairs of Italy, 1870–1914.
   a) Contract between north and south.
   b) The *Mafia* and the *Camorra.*
   c) Illiteracy and education.
   d) Taxation and finance.
   e) Militarism and imperialism.
   f) Emigration.
   g) The "Prisoner of the Vatican."
      (1) Law of Papal Guaranties, 1871.
      (2) The Catholic vote in Italy.
   h) Agriculture.
   i) Industry and commerce.
   j) Social insurance.
   k) Parties and politics, 1870–1914.
   l) Politics and industrial difficulties.
      (1) Periodical strikes and martial law.
      (2) Catholic vote supports conservatism.

3. Foreign affairs, 1870–1914.
   a) *Italia irredenta.*
   b) The Triple Alliance, 1882–1915.
   c) Colonial experiment a failure.
   d) *Rapprochement* with France, 1900–1904.
   e) Conquest of Tripoli, 1911–1912.
   f) Interest in Balkans.

4. Italian literature: interest in patriotism and antiquity.
   a) Manzoni, Leopardi, Carducci, Fogazzaro, d'Annunzio.

C. Spain and Portugal.

1. Events leading to the establishment of constitutional government in Spain.

2. Spain under Alphonso XIII, 1886–.

   a) The regency of Maria Christina, 1885–1902.

      (1) The Cuban revolt, 1895–1898.

      (2) The war with the United States, 1898, and its results.

   b) Personal rule of Alphonso XIII, 1902–.

      (1) Religious problems.

      (2) Economic development of Spain.

3. Decline of monarchy in Portugal.

4. Portugal under the Republic.

   a) The republican revolution of 1910.

   b) Religious and economic problems in Portugal.

Principal Assignment.—Schapiro, 424–471.

Map Study.—(Europe.) What nationalities represented in Austria Hungary in 1914 lived also in areas outside that state? If political boundaries in Central Europe should be arranged to conform to nationality, how would the lines agree with geographical conditions? Would these states be easily defensible?

Optional Readings.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 165–175.

Gibbons, H. A., *The New Map of Europe* (N. Y., 1914), 119–130.

Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 388–405.

Wallace, W. K., *Greater Italy* (N. Y., 1917), selections.

Steed, H. W., *The Hapsburg Monarchy* (London, 1914), selections.

Encyc. Brit., articles on the countries, their sovereigns, statesmen, etc.

VIII. RUSSIA TO 1914

A. Reign of Alexander III, 1881–1894.
   1. Characteristics of Alexander III.
   2. Repression of liberalism.
   3. Russification.
   4. Measures benefiting the peasant.

B. Races in Russia.
   1. Slavs: Great Russians, Little Russians (Ukrainians), White Russians, Poles.
   2. Non-Slavs: Mongolians, Turks, Tartars, Rumanians, Georgians, Armenians, Lithuanians, Letts, Esths, Germans, Finns, Jews

C. Hostilities to the Jews.
   1. Reasons for large population of Jews.
   2. Reasons for repressive measures.
   3. Repressive measures under Alexander III.
      a) The Pale, education, civil and economic restrictions.
      b) Duties of Jews.
      c) Corruption in enforcing laws.
      d) Zionism, the solace of the Jews.

D. Religious conditions.
   1. Russian religiosity.
   2. The Orthodox Church.
   3. Dissenters: *Rashólniki,* Dukhobors, Stundists, *Molokanye.*

E. The peasants.
   1. The land problem.
   2. Overtaxation.

F. Autocratic government: tsar, bureaucracy, police.

G. The industrial revolution in Russia.
   1. Sergius J. Witte's successful measures.
   2. Appearance of middle class.
   3. Effects on the revolutionary movement.

H. Reign of Nicholas II, 1894–1917.
   1. Training and ideas.
   2. Repressive measures against the Finns, the intelligentsia, and the Jews.
   3. Assassination of von Plehve, July, 1904.
   4. Events leading to calling of first Duma.
      a) Russia's defeat in the war with Japan.
      b) Demands of peaceful groups for reform.
      c) Violent attacks on high officials.
      d) Well organized revolutionary strikes.
   5. The manifesto of October, 1905.
   6. The manifesto of March, 1906.
   7. Political parties.
      a) Octobrists and cadets.
      b) The two social factions.
   8. The four Dumas, 1906–1917.
      a) The first Duma, May–July, 1906.
         (1) Duma too liberal.
         (2) Viborg Manifesto.
      b) The second Duma, March–June, 1907.
      c) The third Duma, 1907–1912.
      d) The fourth Duma, 1912–1917.
   9. Why the revolution of 1905 failed.
      a) Loyalty of the army.
      b) Revolutionists poorly organized.
      c) Nationalist divisions.
      d) Tsar supported by foreign bankers.
      e) Division among revolutionists.

10. Gains of the revolution.
    a) Remission of the redemption tax.
    b) Abolition of the *mir*.
    c) Increase of peasant proprietors.
    d) Recognition of the principle of representative government.
    e) Moral downfall of autocracy.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 524–569.

MAP STUDY.—(World.) Was Russian expansion necessary and inevitable from a geographical point of view? What directions did it take?

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings,* II, 345–381.

Wallace, D. M., *Russia* (N. Y., 1912), 404–556.

Rose, *The Development of European Nations,* I, 344–376.

Olgin, M. J., *The Soul of the Russian Revolution* (N. Y., 1917), selections.

Miliukov, P., *Russia and Its Crisis* (Chicago, 1905), selections.

IX. THE BRITISH EMPIRE. THE SMALL STATES OF WESTERN EUROPE

A. The British Empire.
  1. Characteristics of the British Empire.
     a) India and Egypt.
     b) Crown colonies.
     c) Self-governing dominions.
     d) The fleet and the Empire.
  2. India.
     a) English East India Company, 1600–1858.
        (1) Elimination of the French, 1763.
        (2) Extension of the British domain in India.
        (3) The Sepoy Rebellion, 1857.
        (4) Abolition of the company rule, 1858.

b) Government of India, 1858–1914.
  (1) Secretary of State for India.
  (2) Viceroy, executive council, legislative council.
  (3) Protected princes of India.
c) British rule of benefit to India and England.
d) The nationalist movement. Failure of the Indian Councils Act, 1909.
  (1) India and the World War.
  (2) Nationalist movement since the war. Ghandi.

3. Egypt.
  a) England secures interest in the Suez Canal, 1876.
  b) French and English control of Egypt, 1877–1882.
  c) British occupation, 1882.
  d) Conquest of Sudan, 1898.
  e) Benefits of British rule.
  f) The nationalist movement.

4. The crown colonies.

5. Dominion of Canada.
  a) Government affairs, 1774–1837.
  b) Rebellion of 1837.
  c) Lord Durham's report, 1839.
  d) Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1840.
  e) Recognition of responsible government, 1847.
  f) Establishment of Dominion of Canada, 1867.
  g) Growth of Canada.

6. Australia and New Zealand.
  a) Settlement of Australia, 1788.
  b) Australian Commonwealth Act, 1900.
  c) Social and labor legislation in Australia.
  d) New Zealand: political and social experiments.

7. South Africa.
   - *a*) British and Dutch in South Africa, 1814–1877.
     - (1) Abolition of negro slavery, 1834.
     - (2) The "Great Trek," 1836–1840.
     - (3) British annexation of Natal, 1843.
     - (4) British annexation of Orange River Colony, 1848.
     - (5) Independence of Transvaal, 1852.
     - (6) Independence of Orange River Free State, 1854.
   - *b*) Friction between Great Britain and the South African Republic, 1877–1884.
     - (1) British annexation, 1877.
     - (2) Rebellion of 1881. Majuba Hill.
     - (3) Convention of London, 1884.
   - *c*) Preliminaries of the Boer War, 1885–1899.
     - (1) Discovery of gold in the Transvaal, 1885.
     - (2) Boer treatment of *Uitlanders*.
     - (3) Cecil Rhodes and Paul Kruger.
     - (4) The "Jameson Raid," 1895.
     - (5) Report of Sir Alfred Milner.
   - *d*) The Boer War, 1899–1902.
   - *e*) Self-government granted to Boers, 1906.
   - *f*) Union of South Africa, 1909.
   - *g*) Union of South Africa during the World War.

8. Imperial Federation.
   - *a*) The mercantilist theory and the loss of American colonies.
   - *b*) The Manchester theory concerning colonies.
   - *c*) Renewed interest in the Empire.
     - (1) Kipling and the "White Man's Burden."
     - (2) The "Diamond Jubilee," 1897.
     - (3) Increased economic interest in the colonies.
     - (4) England's political isolation.
     - (5) Boer War shows unity of the Empire.

d) Joseph Chamberlain and Imperial Federation.
(1) Imperial parliament.
(2) Preferential tariffs.
(3) Imperial defense.

e) Difficulties of Imperial Federation.

B. The Kingdom of Denmark.
1. The constitution of 1849 and the government of Denmark.
2. Frederick VIII, 1906–1912, Christian X, 1912–, and the extension of political democracy in Denmark.

C. Union of Sweden and Norway, 1815–1905.
1. The Bernadotte dynasty.
2. Differences between Sweden and Norway.
3. Achievement of the independence of Norway, 1905.

D. The Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Sweden since 1905.
1. Extension of political democracy.
2. Social and economic problems.
3. Scandinavian literature.

E. The Dutch Kingdom and its colonial empire.
1. Under King William III, 1849–1890.
2. Under Queen Wilhelmina, 1890–.
a) Holland and the problem of military preparedness.
b) Economic prosperity of the Dutch people.
c) The grand-duchy of Luxemburg.

F. The Kingdom of Belgium.
1. The Belgian constitution of 1831.
2. The neutrality of Belgium, 1839.
3. Economic prosperity of Belgium: development of agriculture, industry, commerce.

3. Supremacy of the Catholic party in Belgium, 1884–1914.
   a) Relations between church and state.
   b) Opposition to the Catholic party. The issue: public education. Parties of opposition: Liberals, Socialists.
   c) Belgian educational policy.
   d) Extension of political democracy.
   e) Social legislation.

4. World politics: Belgium's part in the Great War.
   a) Beginnings of the Belgian colonial empire: Leopold II and the Congo.
   b) The military service law of 1909 and the armament bill of 1913.
   c) King Albert, 1909–, and Belgian resistance to the German invasion.

G. The Swiss Confederation.

1. Diversity of languages and religions.
2. The government of Switzerland.
3. Economic and social progress.
4. National defense: the "Swiss system" of universal training in the militia.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 399–423, 472–498.

Prepare a bibliography of not less than ten items based on the title of the book in which you are doing your rapid collateral reading. Use the card catalogue and the periodical indexes in the main library. Write each reference in good form on a separate card 4 × 6 inches. Characterize each reference in about twenty words. See page 74.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings,* II, 306–337.

Robinson, H. R., *The Development of the British Empire* (N. Y., 1922), 235–399.

Hazen, *Fifty Years of Europe* (N. Y., 1919), 121–190.

Lowell, A. L., *The Government of England* (2 vols. N. Y., 1919), II, 386–438.

Rose, J. H., *The Origins of the War* (N. Y., 1915), 1–20.

Woodward, W. H., *A Short History of the Expansion of the British Empire,* 1500–1911 (Cambridge, Eng., 1921), selections.

Encyc. Brit., articles on David Livingstone, Charles George Gordon, Curzon, Cromer, Kitchener.

A typical card, reduced in size:

Library Number	Schapiro, J. Salwyn, *Modern and Contemporary European History,* N. Y., 1921 A clear, well-written, and comprehensive textbook of European history from 1815 to 1921. Provided with carefully selected maps and a comprehensive bibliography.

X. TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES. THE NEAR EASTERN QUESTION

A. General considerations.

1. The rise and decline of the Ottoman Empire.
   a) The Empire in 1453, 1566, 1815.
2. Races in the Empire in 1815.
   a) In Asiatic Turkey.
   b) In European Turkey.
3. Religious conditions.
4. The Ottoman government.

5. Elements in the Near Eastern question.
   a) Turkish treatment of Christian subjects.
   b) Relations of the Balkan nations with each other.
   c) Rivalry of the powers.

B. The independence of Greece, 1821–1829.
1. The Greek Renaissance.
2. The *Hetairia Philike.*
3. Events, 1821–1827.
4. Russo-Turkish War, 1828–1829.
5. Treaty of Adrianople, 1829.

C. Autonomy of Serbia, 1830.

D. The Crimean War, 1854–1856.
1. Russian ambitions concerning Turkey.
2. The quarrel over the Holy Places.
3. England, France, and Sardinia aid Turkey against Russia.
4. The campaign in the Crimea.
5. Peace of Paris, 1856.
6. The war a failure.

E. The Russo-Turkish War, 1877–1878.
1. The union of Rumania.
2. The Bulgarian atrocities and Russian intervention.
3. The campaign.
4. Treaty of San Stefano, 1878.
5. Congress and Treaty of Berlin, 1878.

F. Bulgaria, 1878–1914.
1. Russian influence predominant.
2. Annexation of Eastern Rumelia and war with Serbia, 1885.
3. Prince Ferdinand and Stambulov.
4. Bulgaria a kingdom, 1908.

G. Rumania, 1878–1914.
   1. Rumania a kingdom, 1881.
   2. Persecution of the Jews.
   3. King Charles, 1866–1914.
   4. The agrarian problem.
   5. Rumanian territorial ambitions.

H. Greece, 1832–1914.
   1. Constitution granted, 1844; revised, 1864.
   2. Change of dynasty, 1862–1863.
   3. Pan-Hellenism.

I. Serbia and Montenegro, 1878–1912.
   1. The Karageorgevitches and Obrenovitches.
   2. Change of dynasty, 1903, and consequences.
   3. Conflicting aims of Austria and Serbia.
   4. Montenegro.

J. England and Egypt.
   1. Purchase of Suez Canal shares, 1875.
   2. British occupation of Egypt, 1882.

K. Turkey, 1878–1912.
   1. Turkey unchanged after 1878.
   2. The Armenian massacres, 1894–1895.
   3. Decline of Russian and English influence in Turkey.
   4. German ascendancy in Constantinople.
   5. The Young Turk revolution.
      a) The Committee of Union and Progress.
      b) The *coup d'état* of July, 1908.
      c) Liberal reforms.
      d) Interests of the powers in the revolution.
      e) Policy of Turkification.

L. The Italian and Turkish War of 1911.

M. The Balkan Wars, 1912–1913.
1. The Macedonian question.
2. The Balkan alliance.
3. The First Balkan War, 1912–1913.
4. Treaty of London, May, 1913.
5. Second Balkan War, July–August, 1913.
6. Treaty of Bucharest, August, 1913.
7. Treaty of Constantinople, September, 1913.
8. Albania, 1913–1914.
9. Importance of the Balkan wars.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 621–649; Hayes, C. J. H., *A Social and Political History of Modern Europe* (2 vols. N. Y., 1916), II, 490–498, 525–539.

MAP STUDY.—How did the boundaries of the Balkan States and Turkey in 1914 conform to the areas of nationality? What great routes of trade and travel lead across the Near East?

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings,* II, 382–405.

Gibbons, H. A., *The New Map of Europe* (N. Y., 1914), 161–219 (Turkey before the Balkan Wars), 263–350 (The Balkan Wars).

Gibbons, H. A., *An Introduction to World Politics* (N. Y., 1922), 96–112; 219–227; 246–271.

Davis, W. S., *A Short History of the Near East from the Founding of Constantinople (330 A.D.) to 1922* (N. Y., 1922), 321–386.

Schurman, J. G., *The Balkan Wars* (Princeton, 1914), selections.

Encyc. Brit., XXVII, 459–465 (article on Turkey).

XI. THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE: THE NEW IMPERIALISM

A. The new industrial revolution.
1. Business on a large scale.
2. Improvements in transportation and communication.
3. Increase of steel output.
4. Suez and Panama canals.

B. Change in attitude toward colonies.

C. Causes of the colonial revival which brought on the New Imperialism.
   1. Economic.
      a) Export of goods.
      b) Export of capital.
      c) Colonies sources of raw material.
   2. Patriotic.
   3. Religious.

D. European conquest of Asia and Africa.

E. China and the powers.
   1. Chinese civilization and government.
   2. Contact with Europeans: Portuguese, Dutch, British.
   3. Wars and concessions to European powers.
      a) Opium War, 1840–1842.
      b) War with France and England, 1856–1860.
      c) Aggressions of Russia, France, and England, 1858–1885.
   4. The Taiping Rebellion, 1853–1864.
   5. Chino-Japanese War, 1894–1895.
      a) Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895.
      b) Interference of Russia, France, and Germany.
   6. Chinese concessions to Germany, France, England, Russia, 1898.
   7. The Boxer Rebellion, 1899–1900.
      a) Opposition to foreigners.
      b) International army relieves the legations.
      c) The indemnity.
   8. The awakening of China.
   9. The Chinese Revolution, 1911.
      a) Proclamation of the Republic, 1911.
      b) Presidency of Yuan Shih-Kai, 1913–1916.

F. Japan's transformation and aggressions.
   1. Japan and China contrasted.
   2. Japan and foreigners, 1542–1853.
      a) St. Francis Zavier, 1542.
      b) Commodore Perry, 1853.
   3. Japanese government: serfdom, *daimios, Mikado, Shogun.*
   4. Transformation of Japan.
      a) Adoption of western civilization.
      b) Abolition of the Shogunate and feudalism.
      c) The constitution of 1889.
      d) Industrial transformation.
      e) Ambitions for expansion.
   5. Chino-Japanese War, 1894–1895.
   6. Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905.
      a) Conflict of interests in: Liao-tung, Manchuria, Korea.
      b) Mukden, Port Arthur, Tsushima Straits.
      c) Treaty of Portsmouth, September, 1905.
   7. Japan's alliance with England, 1902–1905.
   8. Japan's designs on China.

G. Russian expansion in Asia.
   1. Crimean War shifts Russia's efforts to the Far East.
   2. Foundation of Vladivostock, 1860.
   3. Building of the Trans-Siberian Railway, 1891–1900.
      a) For transporting colonists.
      b) For military purposes.
   4. Russo-Japanese War blasts Russia's hopes on the Pacific.
   5. Russia in Mongolia, 1912–1913.
   6. Annexations in Central Asia, 1864–1895.
   7. Conflicts with England over Afghanistan to 1907.

8. The exploitation of Persia, 1900–1919.
   a) English and Russian interests in Persia.
   b) The Persian Revolution, 1906.
   c) England and Russia partition Persia, 1907.
   d) W. Morgan Shuster and Persia's finances, 1911–1912.
   e) Persia under English and Russian control, 1912–1914.
   f) British protectorate over Persia, August, 1919.

H. Survey of New Imperialism in the Far East, 1914.
   1. Russian possessions.
   2. British influence.
   3. French, Dutch, and German territorial claims.
   4. American claims.
      a) Colonial possessions of the United States in the Far East.
      b) American Far Eastern policy.
         (1) The "open door" in China.
         (2) Official opposition to investments during Wilson's administration.
         (3) The Washington Conference, 1921.
   5. Japan.
      a) Expansion at the expense of China.
      b) The Japanese Monroe Doctrine for Asia.

I. The partition of Africa.
   1. Reason for the "dark continent."
   2. Africa in 1815.
   3. Explorations of Livingstone and Stanley, 1840–1878.
   4. Congo Free State, 1876.
   5. The Conference of Berlin, 1884–1885.
   6. Possessions of England, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, France.
   7. The "Fashoda incident," 1898.
   8. The Moroccan question, 1894–1912.

J. European expansion in the Americas.
   1. The old colonial expansion in the Americas.
   2. The New Imperialism in the Americas.
      a) The United States.
         (1) Territorial expansion.
         (2) Economic growth.
         (3) Development of the New Imperialism.
            (*a*) The war with Spain.
            (*b*) The Monroe Doctrine and investments in South America.
            (*c*) The Panama Canal.
      b) Latin America.
         (1) Political history, 1810–1914.
         (2) The United States and Latin America.
            (*a*) Monroe Doctrine.
            (*b*) Pan-Americanism.
         (3) Economic problems in South America and Mexico.
            (*a*) The question of foreign investments.

K. Results of Imperialism.
   1. Expectations not realized as to colonial trade, emigration, and missionary successes.
   2. Opening for surplus capital.
   3. Stimulates home industry.
   4. Criticism of economic imperialism.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 650–683; Hayes, II, 592–596, 600–614.

MAP STUDY.—(World.) Locate carefully the colonial possessions as they existed in 1913 of France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and England. Note the territorial changes since 1871.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 406–466.

Rose, *The Origins of the War*, 45–67.

Gibbons, *Introduction to World Politics*, 52–64; 113–129; 166–184.

Fueter, *World History*, 317–360.

Bassett, J. S., *A Short History of the United States* (N. Y., 1921), 764–781, 809–827.

Priestley, H. J., *The Mexican Nation, Its History* (N. Y., 1923), selections.

One of more articles, appropriate to the subject, in standard periodicals especially of the last ten years, such as the following: *Atlantic Monthly, Asia, Century Magazine, Forum, Harper's Magazine, Littell's Living Age* (contains articles selected from other periodicals), *North American Review, Scribner's Magazine, Yale Review, Contemporary Review, Edinburgh Review, Fortnightly Review, National Review, Nineteenth Century and After, Revue des Deux Mondes, The Dial, The New Republic, The Nation, The Independent, Current History, Literary Digest*, and *The Interpreter*.

XII. SOCIAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

A. Socialism.

1. General characteristics.
   - *a*) Its revolutionary character.
   - *b*) Its indictment of the capitalistic system.
   - *c*) Its attitude toward life.
   - *d*) Its proposed goal.
2. The Utopian socialists; Saint-Simon, Fourier, Owen.
3. Marxian or scientific socialism.
   - *a*) Life of Karl Marx, 1818–1883.
   - *b*) The "Communist Manifesto," 1848.
   - *c*) Socialist ideas as to:
     - (1) Materialistic interpretation of history.
     - (2) The class struggle.
     - (3) Surplus value.
     - (4) Inevitability of socialism.
     - (5) Internationalism of workers.
   - *d*) Attitude toward Utopian socialism.

4. Criticism of socialism.
5. State socialism.
6. Christian socialism.
7. The socialist "international," 1864.
8. Ferdinand Lassalle, 1825–1865.
   a) His theories.
   b) Followers unite with the Marxians and form the Social Democratic Labor Party.
9. The Gotha program, 1875.
10. The Erfurt program, 1891.
11. Marxian socialism and the "revisionists"; Eduard Bernstein.
12. Socialism in France: Guesde, Jaurès.
13. Socialism in England.
   a) "Independent Labor Party," 1893.
   b) Fabian Society, 1883.
   c) The Labor Party, 1906.
14. Austrian socialism.
15. Italian socialism.
16. Socialists' attitude toward militarism and war.
17. The socialists and the World War.

B. Anarchism.
1. Principles.
2. Joseph Proudhon, 1809–1865.
3. Michael Bakunin, 1814–1876

C. Syndicalism.
1. Criticism of socialism by radical workingmen.
2. The rise and aims of syndicalism.
3. Industrial unionism and the general strike; sabotage.

D. The woman's rights movement.

1. Position of women in the eighteenth century.
2. The feminist movement: French Revolution, Mary Wollstonecraft, the industrial revolution.
3. Woman's suffrage in England.
   a) The "suffragettes."
   b) Influence of the World War.
4. Woman's rights in England, Scandinavia, Finland, France, Germany, Russia.

E. Scientific progress.

1. Sir Charles Lyell and geology.
2. Charles Darwin and evolution. The opponents of evolution.
3. Chemistry: atomic theory, organic chemistry, periodic law, radium.
4. Physics: electricity, heat, light, and sound. The radio.
5. Medicine and surgery: germ theory, preventive medicine, anaesthesia, antisepsis, X ray.
6. Exploration: South America, Africa, Central Asia, North and South Poles.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 570–620.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson and Beard, *Readings*, II, 467–519.

Turner, E. R., *Europe, 1789–1920* (N. Y., 1920), 608–648.

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Snowden, P., *Socialism and Syndicalism* (London, 1913), selections.

One or more articles from standard periodicals on this subject.

XIII. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FROM 1871 TO 1914

A. The Franco-Prussian War and diplomatic relations.

B. The *Dreikaiserbund,* 1872.

C. The Triple Alliance, 1882–1915.
   1. Alliance between Germany and Austria, 1879.
   2. Italy enters the Triple Alliance, 1882.
      a) Reasons.
      b) Disadvantages to Italy.

D. The Franco-Russian Alliance, 1891–1895.
   1. Reasons.
   2. Advantages to both countries.

E. Balance of powers between the Triple and Dual alliances.

F. England's "splendid isolation," 1890–1904.

G. Growing rivalry between England and Germany.
   1. Germany's political ambitions: *Weltpolitik.*
   2. Commercial rivalry.
   3. German sympathy with the Boers, 1899–1902.
   4. Germany's naval program, 1900.
   5. Germany rejects England's offer of a "naval holiday."

H. Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902.

I. *Rapprochement* between France and Italy, 1898–1902.

J. Franco-Spanish agreements, 1902–1904.

K. The Anglo-French Entente, 1904.
   1. Conflict of interests in Egypt and Morocco.
   2. Delcassé and the *Entente Cordiale.*

L. Russia, England, and France form the Triple Entente, 1907.

M. Japan signs treaty with France and Russia, 1907.

N. The peace movement.

1. The Concert of Europe.
   - *a*) Holy Alliance and Quadruple Alliance, 1815.
   - *b*) Congress of Vienna and slave trade, 1815.
   - *c*) Congress of Paris and neutral trade, 1856.
   - *d*) The Geneva Convention, 1864.
   - *e*) Activities concerning the Near East.
     - (1) Congress of Vienna, 1815.
     - (2) Congress of Berlin, 1878.
     - (3) During Balkan Wars, 1912–1913.
   - *f*) Conference of Berlin and Africa, 1884–1885.
   - *g*) Algeciras Conference and Morocco, 1906.
   - *h*) Suppression of Boxer uprising, 1900.
   - *i*) The Concert of Europe a failure.

2. International organization.
   - *a*) Of an official character.
   - *b*) Of a private character.

3. The growth of militarism since 1870.
   - *a*) Universal militarism since 1870.
   - *b*) Science as a handmaid of militarism.

4. The peace movement.
   - *a*) Its historic roots.
   - *b*) The organized peace movement.
     - (1) Peace societies.
     - (2) Foundations: Nobel, Carnegie.
     - (3) Peace literature: Bloch, Angell, Fried, D'Estournelles de Constant, Tolstoy, von Suttner.
   - *c*) First and second Hague Peace conferences, 1899, 1907.
   - *d*) Peace movement fails to avert wars.

O. The Moroccan crisis, 1905–1912.
   1. German and French rivalry in Morocco.
   2. The Tangier affair, March, 1905.
   3. Conference of Algeciras, January-April, 1906.
   4. The Agadir incident, 1911.
   5. Franco-German agreement, November, 1911.
   6. Morocco a French protectorate, 1912.

P. The Bagdad Railway.
   1. Turkish concession to the Germans, 1899, 1902.
   2. The purpose of the railway and its branches.
   3. English, French, and Russian opposition.

Q. Balkan affairs as world war omens, 1900–1914.
   1. German influence in the Balkans in 1900.
   2. Serbia changes her policy, 1903.
   3. Austria annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1908.
   4. The Balkan Wars, 1912–1913.
   5. The antagonism of Slav and Teuton.
   6. The increase of armaments in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, England, France, Russia.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 684–708; Hayes, II, 211–230, 679–691.

MAP STUDY.—(World.) In the light of the international situation, review the possessions just before the Great War of the nations which constituted the belligerent groups. What geographical elements contributed to conditions leading toward the war?

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Rose, *The Origins of the War*, 68–90.

Rose, *Development of European Nations*, Pt. II, 1–43.

Gibbons, *Introduction to World Politics*, 178–218.

Seymour, C., *The Diplomatic Background of the War, 1870–1914* (New Haven, 1916), 140–193.

Select from the file of *The Historical Outlook* (formerly *History Teachers' Magazine*), beginning with May, 1917, from the magazine *Current History*, or from other standard periodicals, one or more articles relating to the subject for the week.

XIV. THE GREAT WAR

A. General causes of the war.
   1. Nationalism.
   2. Imperialism.
   3. Militarism.

B. Immediate causes.
   1. German militarism.
   2. German imperialism.
   3. German foreign policy.
      a) The Moroccan crisis.
      b) The Near Eastern crisis.
   4. The murder of the archduke, Francis Ferdinand.
      a) The Austro-Serb crisis.
      b) Failure of diplomacy in the crisis.
      c) Declarations of war.

C. Events of the war.
   1. Violation of the neutrality of Belgium.
   2. Events of the fall and winter, 1914–1915.
      a) Invasion of Belgium.
      d) Battle of the Marne.
      c) Russian invasion of East Prussia.
           Tannenberg.
      d) Russian invasion of Galicia.
      e) The war in Serbia.
      f) The war on the high seas.
      g) Enlistment of Turkey by the Central Powers, November 3–5, 1914.

3. The rise of Germany, 1915–1916.
   a) The fatal Dardanelles campaign, February, 1915.
   b) Italy declares war, May 23, 1915.
   c) Trench warfare in the west, 1915.
   d) The Austro-German offensive of 1915 against Russia.
      (1) Recovery of Galicia.
      (2) Conquest of Russian Poland.
   e) Bulgaria enters the war, October, 1915.
   f) *Mittel-Europa* and *Drang nach Osten* accomplished?
   g) The German attempt to end the war by the capture of Verdun, 1916.
   h) The Austrian offensive in the Trentino.
   i) The submarine issue.
      The Battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916.
   j) Resistance of the allies. Battle of the Somme, July-September, 1916.
   k) The German "peace drive," December, 1916.
   l) The submarine and neutral nations.
      The Lusitania, Arabic, and Sussex cases.
   m) Portugal enters the war, March, 1916.

4. The intervention of the United States, 1917.
   a) The occasion of American intervention: unrestricted submarine warfare.
   b) Breach of diplomatic relations with Germany, February 3, 1917.
   c) The declaration of war, April 6, 1917.
      Its importance.

5. The final victory of the Allies, 1917–1918.
   a) Failure of German submarine campaign.
   b) The campaign of 1917 on the western front.
   c) The Russian Revolution and its effects upon the war.
   d) Allied victories in the Near East during 1917.
   e) Peace moves during 1917.
      (1) Socialist.
      (2) Pope Benedict XV.
      (3) Lord Lansdowne.
      (4) President Wilson.
   f) The last effort of the Germans: offensive of 1918.
   g) The collapse of the Central Powers.
      The Armistice, November 11, 1918.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 709–775.

MAP STUDY.—(Europe and the World.) The scenes of principal battles on land and sea, the trench lines on various fronts, and the battle areas.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Turner, *Europe, 1789–1920,* 534–573.

Fueter, *World History,* 423–473.

Gibbons, *Introduction to World Politics,* 272–304; 318–327.

Hayes, C. J. H., *A Brief History of the Great War* (N. Y., 1920), selections.

Pollard, A. F., *A Short History of the Great War* (N. Y., 1921), selections.

Bowman, I., *The New World—Problems in Political Geography* (N. Y., 1921), selections.

Johnston, D. W., *Topography and Strategy in the War* (N. Y., 1917), 1–49.

Rose, J. H., *The Development of the European Nations, 1870–1921,* Appendix, 399–419.

XV. THE PEACE CONFERENCE AND SETTLEMENT

A. Problems and organization of the conference.
   1. Preparation by "peace studies" in all nations.
   2. Secret or open diplomacy?
   3. The American program: the Fourteen Points.
   4. The League of Nations.

B. Organization of the Conference.
   1. The Council of Ten.
   2. The Council of Four.
   3. The Supreme Economic Council.

C. The settlement.
   1. The treaties with the Central Powers.
      a) The Treaty of Versailles with Germany, June, 1919.
      b) The Treaty of St. Germain with Austria, September, 1919.
      c) The treaty of Trianon with Hungary, June, 1920.
   2. The treaties with the allies of the Central Powers.
      a) The Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria, November, 1919.
      b) The Treaty of Sèvres with Turkey, August, 1920.
   3. The covenant of the League of Nations.
      a) Failure of the United States to ratify.
      b) Influence of the League of Nations since its establishment.

D. The aftermath of the war.
   1. The conference at Washington, 1921.
   2. The conference at Genoa, 1922.
   3. The debâcle in the Near East, 1922–1923.
      a) The meeting at Lausanne, 1923.
   4. German reparations.
      a) The French invasion of the Ruhr, 1923.

PRINCIPAL ASSIGNMENT.—Schapiro, 776–789.

MAP STUDY.—(Europe.) Note the territorial changes in Europe which have resulted from the Great War.

OPTIONAL READINGS.

Robinson, *The Development of the British Empire,* 448–474.

Turner, *Europe, 1789–1920,* 576–598.

Rose, *The Development of the European Nations, 1870–1921,* Appendix, 420–434.

Hayes, *A Brief History of the Great War,* 365–411.

Gibbons, *Introduction to World Politics,* 367–576.

Consult the *Current History Magazine* or some other reliable periodical for the years 1919–1922, and read substantial articles which concern the problems of reconstruction after the war.

RAPID COLLATERAL READING

The student should read during the semester a minimum of 250 pages from one or more of the books listed below. He should be prepared to give an individual report either in personal conference or in writing.

1. Freksa, F., *A Peace Congress of Intrigue (Vienna, 1815).* N. Y., 1919.
2. Trevelyan, G. M., *Garibaldi and the Making of Italy.* N. Y., 1911.
3. Rose, J. H., *Nationality in Modern History.* N. Y., 1916.
4. Guérard, A. L., *French Civilization in the Nineteenth Century.* N. Y., 1918.
5. Headlam, J. W., *Bismarck and the Founding of the German Empire.* N. Y., 1899.
6. Douglas, R. K., *Europe and the Far East, 1506–1912.* N. Y., 1913.
7. Latourette, K. S., *The Development of Japan.* N. Y., 1918.
8. Wallace, D. M., *Russia.* N. Y., 1912.
9. Korff, S. A., *Russia's Foreign Relations during the Last Half-Century.* N. Y., 1922.
10. Seymour, C., *The Diplomatic Background of the Great War, 1870–1914.* N. Y., 1916.
11. Rose, J. H., *The Development of the European Nations, 1870–1921.* N. Y., 1922.
12. Coolidge, A. C., *Origins of the Triple Alliance.* N. Y., 1917.
13. Hyndman, H. M., *Clemenceau, The Man and His Time.* N. Y., 1919.
14. Woods, H. C., *The Cradle of the War.* Boston, 1918.
15. Toynbee, A., *Nationality and the War.* N. Y., 1915.
16. Hayes, C. J. H., *A Brief History of the World War.* N. Y., 1921.

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